

#### 4.0 ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY

The Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood's character is defined by the cohesiveness and integrity of its turn of the century building stock, though many variations on the theme are expressed and represented. The main thoroughfares of Richmond Avenue, Ashland Avenue, and West Ferry Avenue saw marked differences from smaller streets further to the west. In general, the eastern portion of the neighborhood shows the influence of a more affluent class and style of living. Characteristic of an urban residential neighborhood, blocks within the neighborhood are largely rectangular in shape and contain parcels of differing-size. Residential lots are typically narrow in an urban sense, though they range between 30-ft and 75-ft wide, with depth ranging between 100-ft and 200-ft. Streets widths range from 40-ft wide residential streets to 100-ft wide parkways, and the area includes two large circles. Large shade trees line many of the larger residential streets. A wide treed lawn median bisects Bidwell Parkway, smaller planted medians dot Dorchester Road, and the circles have large lawn and planted central features. Sidewalks are set at varying distances from the curb with a planting strip width varying between 3-ft and 10-ft. On some of the large streets the street and curb are abutted by a smaller concrete path to the front of the planting strip. Many of the larger streets in the Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood retain their original sandstone curbing. However, roads that were originally lined with brick pavers have been resurfaced with modern road surfacing. The exception to this is a remaining portion of Barton Street with intact brick pavers. Setbacks for houses in the Grant-Ferry-Forest area typically range from 10-ft to 50-ft, leaving open lawn to the front. Many of the houses have foundation plantings and landscaping that enhance the suburban character of the neighborhood. Varied as a whole, residential streets within the smaller subdivided areas of the in the Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood have unified streetscapes with houses of the same general age, form, size, materials, and setback, and street surroundings.

Commercial buildings along the primary arteries of the neighborhood abut the sidewalk. A popular trend in the early twentieth century in neighborhoods throughout the City of Buffalo was the transformation of residential streets to mixed commercial and residential. Commercial cores were vital to the neighborhood. In the early twentieth century, storefronts or offices were built on the lawns of residential lots to accommodate expanding commercial districts. The establishment of a commercial core altered the original residential streetscapes, but this modification represents the development and prosperity of the neighborhood. The commercial fronts are generally one- or two-story rectangular blocks with a brick veneer. Examples of this trend in the Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood are seen primarily and most visibly on Elmwood Avenue, which continues to be one of the most vibrant commercial districts in the city, and Grant Street, one of the early commercially developed streets in the west sector of the survey area. Here the gable peaks and hipped roofs of original residences rise from behind the flat roofs of the commercial blocks.

Houses were constructed in the area as early as the 1830s, but most remaining structures date from the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first of the twentieth century. The earlier houses were constructed as single family houses, tending to be large, styled, upscale residences or smaller folk homes. Typically, detached garages were built later in a similar style as the house. Later housing needs manifested themselves in the prevalent construction of vernacular and simply influenced urban two-family houses suggestive of income generating properties.

This section provides a general summary of architectural styles and forms represented in the Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood. Consult the previous section for a detailed narrative of the

architectural development and existing conditions of the neighborhood. The results and recommendations are located in the last subdivision of this section.

#### **4.1 Architectural Styles and Forms: Grant-Ferry-Forest Neighborhood**

American architectural practice became increasingly professionalized during the late and early twentieth centuries. Through education and travel, architects obtained a broader and deeper knowledge of historical architecture, which greatly affected their approach to design. The eclectic reinterpretation of historic styles formed the basis for the highly individualistic and inventive compositions of the period. Transitional architectures of past eras and the vernacular structures of other times and cultures were favorite sources. As before, builders and contractors modeled their efforts after the works of trained architects, producing structures that were usually less sophisticated but often still charming in spite of, or perhaps because of, slight aberrations or awkwardness in design.

##### **4.1.1 Italianate (1840-1885)<sup>1</sup>**

The Italianate, along with the Gothic Revival, emerged in the 1830s as part of the picturesque movement, which rejected the formal classical ideals of art and architecture that predominated in the first half of the nineteenth century. The movement sought inspiration from rambling informal Italian farmhouses, and was popularized in the United States by the writings of architectural theorists such as Andrew Jackson Downing. American builders freely adapted the style into wood construction. Also referred to as Bracketed, this style was popular in Western New York from 1855 to 1880. The style is most readily identified with intricately cut brackets, which were used extensively to support door and window hoods and to embellish the cornices of hoods, tall narrow windows often with half-round heads, bay windows and porches with elaborate carpentry.

In the Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood, there are few, if any high-style Italianate residences because of, first, the fact that few of the early original residences of fine style dating from this period remain standing today though they once dotted the western side near Niagara Street, and second, the area's later mass development beginning near the close of the nineteenth century, by which time the style had been replaced by Victorian form. The Italianate style is represented at a modest scale by some of the earlier workers' cottages in the western section of the neighborhood.

##### **4.1.2 Gothic Revival (1840-1880)**

By the middle of the nineteenth century, the Gothic Revival was a powerful force in American architecture. Many Catholic and Episcopal congregations especially adopted it for their buildings, believing that its association with the High Middle Ages made it the quintessential Christian style. This style emulated the Late Medieval English parish churches, the building type that High Church parishes thought appropriate for modern worship. Several notable churches in the Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood are styled in this manner.

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<sup>1</sup> Dates provided for architectural styles are from Virginia & Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994).

#### **4.1.3 Stick Style (1860-ca. 1890)**

Popularized in the 1870s, the Stick style emerged from several influences, including Swiss chalets and an interest in honest expression of wood frame construction. The style emphasized patterned wall surfaces outlined by trim or “sticks” that represented the bracing and studs of the balloon construction within the wall. Common features were truss-like brackets and gable bargeboards. There are several examples of this styled influence in varying degrees within the neighborhood.

#### **4.1.4 Eastlake Style (1875-1910)**

Generally, Eastlake buildings could be classified as Stick style or Queen Anne, though they are characterized by a distinctive type of ornament that resulted from use of a chisel, gouge, and the lathe. The Eastlake Style was simply a decorative style of ornamentation found on houses of various Victorian styles. It is named after Charles L. Eastlake (1833-1906), an English architect who wrote “Hints on Household Taste in Furniture, Upholstery, and Other Details,” published in 1868. Reprinted in America in 1872, the book had become so popular that it required six editions within eleven years. Generally, Eastlake ornamentation features intricate wood details: porch posts, balustrades, verge boards, pendants, and other decorative elements characterized by a massive and robust quality. Wooden decorative elements were products of the power lathe and saw.

#### **4.1.5 Queen Anne (1880-1910)**

The most popular style for larger middle class dwellings in the last quarter of the nineteenth century was the Queen Anne style. Named for the early eighteenth-century British monarch, the Queen Anne movement began in England in the 1860s. The term is associated there with the revival and reinterpretation of several stylistic currents that prevailed in Britain from the late fifteenth through the early eighteenth centuries. Sources ranged from strictly medieval ones, such as the half-timbered structures of the Tudor era, to the mixed styles of the later periods: either the Elizabethan and Jacobean modes, in which Renaissance classicism was beginning to influence traditional Gothic design, or provincial Late Stuart and Early Georgian architecture, which incorporated holdovers from the Gothic period in buildings conceived in the Renaissance manner.

Aspects of the English Queen Anne spread to America in the 1870s. In this country, the style bears no relation to actual English Architecture of Queen Anne’s reign. First to appear were the Tudoresque dwellings modeled after the early works of English architect Richard Norman Shaw; hence the term Shawian sometimes used for this variant. However, the name is most commonly used for a highly-picturesque eclectic style that freely combines elements copied or abstracted from medieval and classical sources. Not all features were derived from English precedents. French architecture became increasingly influential, as American architects who trained and traveled in France returned with sketches of old buildings, which were then published in periodicals.

These varied sources all come together in Queen Anne building. The influence of medieval England and France is reflected in asymmetrical massing; use of overhangs and jetties; tall chimneys with pilasters, corbelled tops, or other patterned brickwork; and richly patterned and textured wall surfaces. Where financial resources permitted, exterior surfaces were covered with several materials; stone, brick, slate, terra cotta, stucco, half-timber, clapboard, and shingle. Stucco might be molded or studded with stones or broken glass to emulate the

parqueting found on old English dwellings. Patterned shingles, very common even on inexpensive houses, imitated in wood the sheathing of slates or tiles found on some medieval structures. High hip roofs and cylindrical or polygonal towers or turrets with conical roofs emulate forms derived from the chateaus, manors, and farmhouses of northwestern and central France. Classical applied ornament is usually derived from American Colonial and Federal sources: broken-scroll pediments; Palladian, elliptical, and circular (bull's-eye) windows; and garland-and-swag decoration. The inclusion of projecting and recessed porches and balconies, often decked with spindles and turned posts, is one of the less derivative, more inventive features of the American Queen Anne Style. A large number of houses in Buffalo's West Side dwellings incorporate such elements.

The pure Queen Anne is relatively rare, while the Modern Colonial, Colonial Revival, and hybrid Queen Anne/Modern Colonial and Queen Anne/Colonial Revival styles are plentiful. Further, the influence of the Queen Anne persisted in vernacular building practice, as contractors continued to build projecting bays and towers on residences until the First World War and to use patterned shingle work on dwellings into the 1920s.

The largest settlement curves of the Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood correspond to the height of the Queen Anne style's popularity. The style dominated the residential building stock of the last decade of the nineteenth century and early part of the first decade of the twentieth century, the housing stock of the neighborhood reflects this trend. The West Side of Buffalo offers a wide range of Queen Anne residences from modest to high style. Also common are hybrid examples of the style with elements of the Colonial Revival or Craftsman style. The most commonly seen sub-type of the Queen Anne in the Grant-Ferry-Forest is the two-and-one-half story, front gabled urban residence with modest stylistic features that were adapted by local builders.

#### **4.1.6 Shingle Style (1880-1900)**

A uniquely American adaptation, the style stems from Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Romanesque roots. Having taken and assimilated many differing elements, the style is unusually free-form and variable, defined and integrated by the extensive shingle covering. A form of domestic architecture made popular in the 1880s by innovative designers such as H.H. Richardson and McKim, Mead and White. Most common in large estates and fashionable summer residences, there are a few representative examples of this style in varying degrees within the Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood.

#### **4.1.7 Workers' Cottages**

The homes of families of lesser means from this period are also well represented. Small, one and two story frame dwellings, often referred to as worker's cottages, were usually erected on speculation and possess only limited amounts of architectural embellishment. These modest dwellings, aside from their architectural interest, represent the democratization of home ownership that had begun before the Civil War and gained considerable momentum in the 1880s and 1890s as developers, using standardized plans rather than architects, found profit in addressing the housing aspirations of the growing urban working class. The post-Civil War workers' cottage is significant as a house type because of its wide popularity in American urban and semi-urban areas during the second half of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Additionally, it is important because it should be considered one of the first forms of

fully industrialized housing for working-class Americans.<sup>2</sup> These modest buildings incorporated many of the most advanced technological and planning ideas of its era. Machined components included doors, windows, casings, hardware and decorative detailing, as well as standardized components for wood structural and material finishing systems.<sup>3</sup> Materials for workers' cottages were assembled following newly developed construction, merchandising, and distribution systems featuring the following: (1) standardized, interchangeable components such as nails, studs, and casings which were particularly adapted to the new balloon frame type of structural system; (2) a national production and distribution for building materials, facilitated by the railroad; (3) contractor and speculator initiation of the house building process, with minimal owner contribution to the design or construction; and (4) modern land development practices such as lot standardization, financing, and marketing practices.<sup>4</sup> Some earlier workers' cottages remain in the western section of the Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood.

#### **4.1.8 Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial (1880-1955)**

Growing interest in classical design and greater regard for more "correct" composition encouraged the development of the Colonial Revival style. Colonial Revival houses typically have massing and detail derived from Colonial and Federal prototypes, but the size and scale of Colonial Revival houses are larger than those of the original models. Most Colonial Revival buildings have contained rectilinear massing, broken perhaps by bay windows; symmetrical facades with central entrances; front porches with columns and classical balustrades; relatively uniform roofs, sometimes elaborated on the façade by a cross gable or a row of dormers; and window shutters. Palladian windows, corner pilasters, and garland-and-swag trim are common decorative elements.

Of the many forms of the Colonial Revival style, the Dutch cottage variant is among the most distinctive. Adapted from eighteenth century farmhouses erected by Dutch settlers, the defining characteristic of the style is a gambrel roof, which was introduced to America by the Dutch in the Mid-Atlantic colonies. The double-pitch of the gambrel roof created more space in the upper story, while allowing for the rapid run-off of rainfall, common to the eastern seaboard. Dutch Colonial Revival houses are typically a tall one-and-one-half story building with a large flank-gambrel roof containing the second floor and attic. The lower roof slopes at both front and rear are broken by large full-width shed dormers on the second story level; the dormers usually dominate the roof, and the gambrel form is sometimes evident only on the end walls.

Speculative builders applied Colonial Revival stylistic details to their rectangular or Four-Square boxes. Excellent examples of both the traditional and more modified mixed influences of this style are exhibited within the Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood, though concentrated in the eastern portion including and surrounding the Historic District. The obvious Colonial Circle has many fine dwellings.

#### **4.1.9 Richardsonian Romanesque (1880-1900)**

In the mid-nineteenth century, European Romanesque structures began to be used occasionally as American models for public and commercial buildings, in an early Romanesque Revival.

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<sup>2</sup> Hubka and Kenny, p. 37. See Herbert Gottfried, "The Machine and the Cottage: Building, Technology and the Single-family House, 1870-1910," *Journal of the Society for Industrial Archaeology* 21, no. 2, (1995).

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 38. See Gottfried, "The Machine and the Cottage," 47-68.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

However, it was through the efforts and talents of architect Henry Hobson Richardson in the later nineteenth century that the style truly found its full individual expression in America. The high style was still mainly reserved for public building, and was especially well adapted to religious structures, but it did manage to infiltrate and influence the domestic architecture of the period, though often limited to less detailing. Buildings of Romanesque style are masonry structures, typically with rough cut stonework. While varied, the roof is commonly hipped with cross gables and the occasional tower. Distinguishing characteristics include: wide rounded arches, recessed windows (often arched), columns of squat portions, various decorative details and ornamentation. Long listed as a National Historic Landmark, the picturesque Buffalo Psychiatric Center building, designed by Richardson himself, is an outstanding example, as well as the premier neighborhood architectural landmark. Its dominating style is reflected in three noted churches within the area.

#### **4.1.10 Tudor Revival (1890-1940)**

The Tudor style first became popular in America during the first three decades of the twentieth century. It was loosely based on a combination of references to the architecture of early sixteenth century Tudor England and a variety of Medieval English prototypes ranging from thatched roof folk cottages to grand manor houses. The first American examples of the style were built in the late nineteenth century and tended to be large landmark buildings rather closely related to the English precedents. When the style was adapted to smaller residential designs, however, it lost much of its resemblance to English antecedents. Several fine examples exist in the Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood.

#### **4.1.11 Neoclassical Revival (1895-1950)**

The Neoclassical Revival style resulted from a renewed interest in classical architecture derived from Greek, Roman, and Renaissance sources. American architects trained at the École des Beaux Arts in France during the late nineteenth century promoted a classical aesthetic in the United States. Inspired by the architecture of ancient Greek and Roman temples, the Neoclassical Revival style is a bold, monumental style that relies on classical design elements. Common architectural details include columns, pilasters, pediments and cornices. Neoclassical Revival buildings are usually constructed of masonry with smooth limestone serving as the preferred material, though terracotta and brick were also widely used. This style was most commonly applied to municipal, institutional, commercial buildings, and public buildings, often of architect design. The Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood includes examples of the Neoclassical style designed for commercial, religious, educational, and municipal buildings.

#### **4.1.12 Craftsman/Bungalow (1905-1930)**

The Craftsman style was the most popular design for small residential buildings built throughout the country in the first three decades of the twentieth century. The bungalow was a new form of dwelling that was first used in the 1890s for rustic vacation or resort cottages; it was initially adapted for suburban residential purposes in California. Influenced by the English Arts and Crafts Movement and Oriental and Indian architecture, the style was popularized by the work of two brothers, Charles S. and Henry M. Greene. The Greene's began practicing architecture in Pasadena, California in 1893, and in the ensuing two decades designed a number of large, elaborate prototypes of the style. Their innovative designs received a significant amount of publicity in national magazines such as *Western Architect*, *The Architect*, *House Beautiful*, *Good Housekeeping*, and *Ladies' Home Journal*. By the turn of the twentieth century, the design had been adapted to smaller houses, commonly referred to as bungalows. It was this scaled down

version of the Craftsman style that became a ubiquitous has in residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

The Craftsman bungalow is typically a one- or one-and-one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (or hipped-roof) set end to the street. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on brick piers. Shingle, stone, and stucco, sometimes used in combination, were the most common materials. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash. Another stylistic variation for the bungalow is the use of stock colonial elements. As a modest, convenient, and economical building type, the bungalow became popular with housing contractors and house buyers of limited means.

There are few examples of traditional Craftsman styled houses or bungalows in the Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood. Modest influences of the style can be seen however, as Craftsman elements were occasionally applied to late-nineteenth and early twentieth century workers' cottages, as well as to large two-and-one-half story multiple-family houses.

#### **4.1.13 Duplexes and Two-Family Flats**

Less obvious derivatives of history were duplexes of side-by-side double houses for two families that served the needs of the growing working class population of the city. Two-family houses generally conform to a smaller range of basic shapes and plans than do single-family structures. There are two categories of multiple-family housing common in Buffalo: the double house and the two-decker. Each category is characterized by the special organization of the dwelling units within it. Multiple-unit dwellings reflect the same stylistic influences and progressions seen in and generally first utilized for single family houses. Typically the double house comprises two mirror-image plans, multiple-floor units placed side by side. However, plans and massing may vary. The earliest form has principal entrances and halls placed next to each other at the facade's center. Stylistic treatments of double houses span the same range of historically inspired architectural styles used for single-family residences. Two-decker residences are most common in Buffalo. The form evolved from the standard side-hall-plan dwelling, expanded and adapted to accommodate identical plan units stacked on two floors. The two-decker form is well represented in the Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood. A common stock of the neighborhood, buildings of this type occur on many residential streets of the western area.

## **4.2 Commercial Architectural Styles and Forms: Grant-Ferry-Forest Neighborhood**

These commercial stretches are important components in the historic development pattern of the Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood because they represent the rapid expansion and growth of the neighborhood as an entity. Additionally, they interrupt the homogeneity of the residential neighborhood. Most of the area's commercial buildings display popular architectural styles of the period. Storefronts or offices added to existing late nineteenth century residences share similar stylistic detailing of surrounding residences. Constructed to the sidewalk's edge, these masonry commercial blocks interrupt the once continuous front lawns of the residential streetscape.

### **4.2.1 Late Nineteenth Century Commercial Buildings (1880-1900)**

As in other neighborhoods in the city, the earliest commercial buildings in the Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood were simple, front-gabled buildings that doubled as dwellings for proprietors. The most popular style associated with such late nineteenth century buildings was Eastlake. The style's influence on residential buildings of the period also extended to commercial buildings. In towns and small cities across the country, storefronts with Eastlake ornamentation were typically executed in cast iron, and were incorporated into brick buildings. These earlier commercial buildings are for the most part either no longer extant, having been demolished and/or replaced by brick commercial buildings, or they have been converted to plain residences or residences with more modern storefronts.

#### **4.2.2 Early Twentieth Century Commercial (1900-1930)**

In the early 1900s a new commercial style developed as a reaction to the ornate Victorian architectural styles of the late nineteenth century. This style became popular because of its adaptability to a variety of building types, especially the new one-story, flat roofed commercial building, which appeared in the City of Buffalo in the early 1900s. The character of the Early Twentieth Century Commercial buildings is determined by the use of patterned masonry wall surfaces, shaped parapets at the roofline that were often uninterrupted by a project cornice and large rectangular windows arranged in groups. The "Chicago window," a three-part window with a wide, fixed central light flanked by two narrower double-hung sashes, is a common feature. Identifying features of this style include a plain, flat appearance that is relieved by the use of panels of brick laid in patterns and sparingly used inset accents of tile, concrete, limestone or terra cotta. The Early Twentieth Century Commercial style is lightly represented in the Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood, where such buildings are typically two-part commercial blocks, limited to two or three stories. During the early twentieth century, isolated commercial clusters emerged in the neighborhood, primarily along Grant Street and Elmwood Avenue. The commercial blocks are important components in the historic development pattern of the area because they border and divide the homogeneity of the residential neighborhood.

#### **4.2.3 Two-Part Block**

The two-part block is the most common form for small and moderate-sized commercial buildings in the United States. This type of building is generally limited to two to four stories, and is characterized by a horizontal division into two distinct zones. The two-part division of the exterior zones typically reflects differences in its interior use. The large street level windows indicates public spaces for commercial enterprises, while the smaller windowing of the upper section suggests more private spaces reserved for offices, meeting halls or apartments. Most of these display decorative elements and materials characteristic of the Early Twentieth Century Commercial style, as discussed above.

#### **4.2.4 One-Part Block**

The one-part block is a one-story, free-standing building that was a popular commercial design in small cities and towns during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It was adapted from the lower part of the more numerous two-part commercial block during the Victorian period. The one-part block is a simple rectangular building often with an ornate facade. It is most often utilized for retail or office space. A subtype of the one-part commercial block in the neighborhood is the enframed window wall with glazed area for display and a simple surround. Contemporaneous commercial buildings display popular period revival style materials with textured tapestry brick facades and sections of Mediterranean pantile roofing.



### 4.3 Industrial Architecture

Although many of the original industries for which residents of the project area once worked have now disappeared, historic industrial structures exist as reminders of the thriving economy that developed at the dawn of Age of Electricity. Many of the buildings continue to function today in limited or adaptive capacity. Reinforced concrete daylight factory buildings and manufacturing complexes line the river edge along Niagara Street at the far west boundary of the survey area, offering many excellent examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century period industrial architecture.

### 4.4 Results and Recommendations

#### 4.4.1 Summary of Results

The Intensive Level Historic Resources Survey of the Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood documented 1,394 buildings, structures, objects and landscape features. (See Section 5 for an annotated list of all surveyed properties). This final number takes into account 246 previously inventoried buildings (Appendix C). Outbuildings were not included in this final count unless they were considered to be significant resources on their own. Of the 1,394 buildings surveyed, NYS Historic Resource Forms were completed for 1,148 properties (Appendix D). The survey identified 177 architects, architectural firms, builders and/or engineers associated with buildings in the neighborhood, which equates to approximately 13 percent of all documented buildings.

The majority of buildings in the neighborhood are residences. The residential area of the Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood is largely defined by large detached, urban, frame or brick, two-family houses of simple period influenced styling dating from the two decades bordering the turn of the twentieth century. The survey identified a prevalent sub-type of the two-family house. This recognizable sub-type is a two-and-one-half story, front-gabled block; in massing and details this sub-type displays elements of the Queen Anne style.

Less than 4 percent of the buildings recorded were commercial (46 buildings), or at one time served a commercial function. The neighborhood contains the “Elmwood Strip,” currently one of the most vibrant commercial districts within the City of Buffalo. Other commercial areas in the neighborhood are located on Grant Street. Together with Elmwood Avenue, these streets have historically and continue to be some of the liveliest neighborhood commercial districts left in the city.

The study included 11 religious buildings and/or complexes. The major church complexes have a total of 6 ancillary buildings such as rectories, convents, schools, and outbuildings. The neighborhood also, as originally constructed, included 3 municipal buildings, four educational buildings, seven industrial buildings/complexes, one institutional buildings, and one transportation remnant.

Over the last two decades, the stability of the Grant-Ferry Forest neighborhood and the high quality of architecture and living along its streets has attracted more and more middle and upper middle class residents to the area. These impacts to the neighborhood are evident in the existing conditions of its commercial and residential building stock. The current survey noted few buildings in the neighborhood are vacant, deteriorated, and/or in ruin. Those that are, are located in the less affluent and more simply styled western section of the survey area, near the industry of Niagara Street. Indirect contrast, the majority of the residences are in well

maintained condition, especially those in and around the Historic District. Several have been renovated and restored. With its continued vitality, most of the Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood has survived into the twentieth century, still retaining much of its rich architectural and historical legacy.

#### 4.4.2 Concluding Recommendations

The following list identifies historic resources in the Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood surveyed that possess a high architectural and/or historical significance.

##### 4.4.2.a Individual Properties

###### A1. Individual Properties: Residential

The **residence at 770 Ashland Avenue**, built circa 1900, is significant as a wonderful example of a two-story, side gabled, urban, frame residence of fine Colonial Revival design and style. Detailing includes corner pilasters, notable frieze and cornice molding, varied trim, shuttering, and several fanlight windows.

The **residence at 15 Barton Street**, built circa 1870, is a good example of a two-story, urban, frame residence of modest Second Empire design and style with a mansard roof. Detailing includes corner boards, frieze, and modest framing.

The **residence at 44 Barton Street**, built circa 1875, is significant as a good representative example of a two-story, cross gabled, urban, vernacular, styled, Victorian folk residence with detail, including modest corner boards, window enframements, trim, and notable spindlework porch.

The **residence at 233 Barton Street**, built circa 1895, is significant as a good representative example of a one-and-one-half story, front gabled, urban, vernacular, workers' cottage residence with mixed Victorian influences and modest detailing of corner boards and trim.

The **residence at 190 Baynes Street**, built in 1892 for Hugh Graham, is an excellent representative example of an architect designed, three-story, complex cross gabled, urban, frame residence of notable Queen Anne design and style. Noted details include extensive frieze and cornice with molding and lookouts, modest corner boards, belt course, and framing.

The **residence at 156 Bird Avenue**, built circa 1875, is significant as a good representative example of a two story, front gabled, urban, frame residence of Greek Revival styling and reserved detail; a rarity in the neighborhood.

The **residence at 98 Breckenridge Street**, built circa 1885, is significant as an excellent representative example of a two-story, flat roofed, urban, brick Italianate double house. Notable detailing includes wide frieze and cornice molding with extensive bracketing, arched window openings with keystone and corner stone brick framing and marked stone sills.

The **residence at 492 Breckenridge Street**, built in 1909 for William C. Warren, is significant as a good example of a two-and-one-half story, side gabled, urban, frame residence of Colonial design and Craftsman style. Detailing includes exposed rafter tails, bracketing, and verge boards.

The **residence at 495 Breckenridge Street**, built circa 1895, is significant as an excellent representative example of a two-and-one-half story, front gabled, urban, frame Queen Anne residence. Styling and detail includes a side tower, frieze, corner boards, framing, and a Palladian window in the gable end.

The **residence at 103 Congress Street**, built circa 1885, is significant as a good representative example of a two-story, cross gable, urban, frame, vernacular, Victorian residence with mixed design influences and Italianate detailing. Notable as a very unusual Italianate influenced dwelling.

The **residence at 825 Elmwood Avenue**, built circa 1890, is significant as an outstanding and well-preserved example of a two-and-one-half-story, hipped and cross gabled, urban, frame Queen Anne residence.

The **residences at 116 and 120 Lafayette Avenue** were built in 1919 as one family dwellings for George W. Gies. Both houses feature a very unusual combination of half-timbering and roughcast exteriors and exhibit notable Prairie styling.

The **residences at 341 and 345 Lafayette Avenue**, built in 1905 for Jessie D. Denny, are significant as wonderful representative examples of a two-story, hipped roof, frame, Neoclassical double flat, with notable pedimented, tiered porch with full-height columns.

The **residence at 26 Penfield Street**, built in 1898 for H.T. Baynes, is significant as a good representative example of two-and-one-half story, cross gabled, urban, vernacular Victorian frame residence with high Queen Anne detailing.

The **residence at 65 Potomac Avenue** was built circa 1874 for Benjamin Hayden on a portion of the lot he owned, that extended along Potomac from Niagara Street to West Avenue. Significant as a two-story, cross-gabled, frame Victorian vernacular folk house with Italianate styling, the house still retains its outstanding windows, including an unusual quatrefoil window in the gable.

The **residence at 228 Potomac Avenue**, built in 1894 for John Coulter, is significant as a good example of a two-story, hipped and lower cross gabled, urban, frame residence of Queen Anne design with reserved detail.

The **residence at 27 Putnam Street**, built circa 1905, is significant as a good representative example of a two-story, hipped roof, urban frame residence with mixed Colonial styled influences. Details include large corner pilasters, frieze and cornice trim with dentils, and flat trim.

The **residence at 1274 West Avenue**, built circa 1875, is significant as a good representative example of a one-story, cross gabled, vernacular workers' cottage with detailing of a modest Italianate style. Detailing includes modest corner boards, trim, and raked molding with subtle dentils.

The **residence at 1299 West Avenue**, built pre-1854, is likely the oldest structure within the survey area. A good representative example of a two-story, side gabled, vernacular, urban, brick residence with Colonial influences and attached "L", it was occupied in 1854 by John R. Kennedy, a miller whose office was at the foot of Main Street.

The **residence at 466 West Delavan Avenue**, built in 1911 for Nellie W. Strong, is significant as a good representative example of a two-and-one-half story, cross gabled, urban, frame residence of mixed half-timbered Queen Anne styling.

The **residence at 645 West Ferry Avenue**, built in 1893 for H.M. Cooper, is significant as a good example of a two-and-one-half story, hipped and lower gabled, urban, residence of a high Queen Anne style with mixed elements. Detailing includes a belt course, frieze, bracketing, rafter tails, trim and framing. It was occupied by C. M. Bushnell in 1894.

## **A2. Individual Properties: Commercial and Industrial**

The **commercial building at 141 Bidwell Parkway**, fronting the Elmwood strip, is significant as a good representative example of a two-story, late nineteenth century/ early twentieth century commercial building of noted Neoclassical design and style. Two storefronts with large plate glass windows, small awnings, arched transoms, and pilasters line the Elmwood façade, with office space on the upper story. One of few Neoclassical commercial buildings in the survey area.

The **residential/commercial building at 736 Elmwood Avenue** is a good representative example of an earlier frame residence dominated and obscured by later, prominent storefront additions. Built in 1891 to the design of local architect John G. Balsam as a double house for A. A. Crandall, this building received a two-story, flat roofed with noted parapet, brick storefront addition of subtle art deco styling in 1920.

The **residential/commercial building at 793-797 Elmwood Avenue** is significant as an excellent example of a Second Empire style store and two-family flat with notable intact styling and detail. It was built in 1902 for James E. Keller.

The **residential/commercial building at 314 Hampshire Street** is significant as a good representative example of a three-story, urban apartment residence with lower storefronts, of brick construction with notable Italianate detailing. Built in 1892 as a brick store and apartment building for Fred Karcher, it still retains its original cornice and bay window.

The **industrial building at 1114 Niagara Street** stands as a good example of an early/ mid - twentieth century, architect designed, industrialized structure with a period styled façade, in this case, Art Deco influenced. Built in 1931 to the design of Edward B. Green & Sons for the A. F. Oliver Gear & Machine Co., this firm was founded in 1907 for the production of custom-made gears. The simple Art Deco façade features detailed panels above the windows incorporating gear ornamentation.

The **commercial/industrial building at 1200 Niagara Street** was built in 1901-1902 to the design of Sidney H. Woodruff as the office and factory building of the E. R. Thomas Motor Co., a nationally prominent early manufacturer of automobiles. The three-story reinforced concrete factory buildings at the rear were added in 1905-1909. Here were produced the famous "Thomas Flyer" automobiles, one of which won the first New York to Paris auto race in 1908. Thomas sold the company in 1912, and the buildings were subsequently used for other industrial purposes. Now used by Rich Products Co.

### A3. Individual Properties: Religious

The **Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity** at **210 Albany Street** is significant as an excellent example of a high styled Gothic Revival ecclesiastical building erected in 1901-1903 to the design of noted local architect Albert A. Post, who designed several other churches in Buffalo. Built as the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity, the congregation was founded in 1898 to minister to the expanding Catholic population in this area. In the words of James Napora, "The Medina sandstone building controls the corner site with its Gothic exuberance." Several of the religious buildings associated with this church are also noteworthy.

The **Normal Park Methodist Church / Nativity Church Hall** at **184 Albany Street** was designed by Martin C. Miller in 1912 as the Normal Park Methodist Church, for the congregation previously known as the Hampshire Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The congregation was founded in 1887 and moved to this building in November 1912. The building was later utilized by the Church of the Nativity congregation as a social hall.

The **R. C. Church of the Nativity Rectory** at **210 Albany Street** is a significant part of the Church of the Nativity complex. Built in 1901-1903 at the same time as the main church, it stands as a fine two-and-one-half story, urban, brick, Queen Anne styled building with hipped and lower gabled roof, multiple dormers, and projections.

The **R. C. Church of the Nativity School** at **228 Albany Street** was built in 1911 as the school of the adjacent Church of the Nativity. Significant as a three-story, brick and stone public building of a grand Beaux Arts Neoclassical style, large proportions, elaborate surrounds, and moderate ornamentation define the structure.

The historically religious structure at **44 Breckenridge Street** was built in 1827 as the Black Rock Union Meeting House and originally served the local Presbyterians, Methodists and Episcopalians. Taken over by the Presbyterians exclusively in 1831, it was renamed the Breckenridge Street Presbyterian Church in 1870. During the 1870's, Grover Cleveland worshiped here. After the congregation moved to their new building on West Street in 1889, the building served as a detention center for illegal Chinese immigrants, and then as a warehouse. A one-story extension was built to the east in 1972. Currently vacant, this building is significant as the oldest remaining church building in Buffalo.

The **Grace Episcopal Church** at **195 Lafayette Avenue** is significant as a notable Gothic styled ecclesiastical structure. Built as Grace Episcopal Church, in 1916-1917 to the design of known architect Robert North, with seating for 700, the adjacent parish house was built in 1911-1912, and was also designed by North. This congregation had been founded at Niagara and Potomac in 1824. In 1972 Grace church merged with St. John's Church on Colonial Circle to form St. John's Grace Episcopal Church; another congregation now occupies this building.

The **Annunciation Roman Catholic Church** at **248 Lafayette Avenue** is significant as an excellent example of a large, high styled, Gothic church. Built of quarry faced Medina sandstone to the design of local architect Albert A. Post, it was constructed in 1990-1901 as the Annunciation Roman Catholic Church, which still occupies the building. The congregation was founded in 1885, and served to attract Catholics to this rapidly developing neighborhood. Built at subsequent times and of varying style, the religious buildings associated with this church are also noteworthy.

The **Annunciation Church School / Hall** at **230 Lafayette Avenue** was built in 1911-1912 to the design of G. Morton Wolfe as the church school, and was later used as a

social hall. Originally three stories high, this styled stone building was cut down to just one at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The building at **239 Lafayette Avenue** is significant as a substantial brick and stone Second Empire style house built circa 1890 as the rectory for the Annunciation R.C. Church rectory. It originally stood across the street at 248 Lafayette Avenue. In 1922, after a new rectory had been built, the old building was moved to this site.

The **Annunciation R.C. Church Convent** at **245 Lafayette Avenue** is significant as a hipped and cross gabled, brick building of religious association with modest detail and mixed style. Built in 1924 to the design of Harvey S. Horton, it received additions at the rear in 1950 and 1985.

The **Annunciation R.C. Church Rectory** at **248 Lafayette Avenue** is significant as a wonderful example of the half-timbered Tudor style. Designed by Lansing & Oakley and erected in 1921, it replaced the earlier rectory.

The **Annunciation R.C. Church School** at **257 Lafayette Avenue** was built in 1928, supplementing the proceeding building. Significant as a two-story, flat roofed, brick building with subtle styling and stone detail, it now functions as Catholic Academy.

The **Lafayette Baptist Church** at **286 Lafayette Avenue** was built as the church and attached Sunday school for the Lafayette Baptist Church, which still occupies the complex. This congregation was founded in 1884. These structures are unusual in being designed in a notable Colonial Revival style, rarely used for churches in Buffalo.

The **Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church** at **598 Lafayette Avenue** was erected in 1894-1896 to the design of Lansing & Beierl. Built as the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, this imposing Richardsonian Romanesque structure is built of quarry faced Medina sandstone, and is a dominating presence on Elmwood Avenue. The congregation was founded in 1832 and worshiped at what is now Lafayette Square. Upon moving to this site, they had Bouck Street renamed Lafayette Street to correspond with the name of the church.

The **West Avenue Presbyterian Church** at **926 West Avenue** was built in 1889-1890, as the West Avenue Presbyterian Church, by the congregation that had previously occupied the Breckenridge Street Presbyterian Church. An outstanding example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style built of Medina sandstone, this church was badly damaged by fire in 1986, and has since been rebuilt.

<b>Table 4.1 Identified Architects</b>					
Architect	Date	Street #	Ext	Street Name	Property Name
Bacon & Lewis	1898	4		Bidwell Pkwy	
Bacon & Lewis	1898	8		Bidwell Pkwy	
Bacon, E.P.	1911	608		Richmond Ave	
Balsam & Roberts	1890	465		Ashland Ave	
Balsam, John G.	1889	463		Ashland Ave	
Balsam, John G.	1896	715		Elmwood Ave	
Balsam, John G.	1891	732		Elmwood Ave	
Balsam, John G.	1891	736		Elmwood Ave	
Baynes, William J., bldr	1922	207		Lafayette Ave	
Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue Associates	1925- 1926	13		Bidwell Parkway	St. John's Episcopal Church
Berry, Stephen R.	1909	775		Richmond Ave	
Berry, Stephen R.	1909	22		Bidwell Pkwy	
Berry, Stephen R.	1909	37		Bidwell Pkwy	
Berry, Stephen R.	1909	39		Bidwell Pkwy	
Berry, Stephen R.	1909	43		Bidwell Pkwy	
Berry, Stephen R.	1909	90		Dorchester Rd	
Berry, Stephen R.	1914	499		Richmond Ave	
Berry, Stephen R.	1914	503		Richmond Ave	
Berry, Stephen R.	1906	746		Richmond Ave	
Boughton, William H.	1910	130		Dorchester Rd	
Brickell, William S.	1905	21		Bidwell Pkwy	
Brickell, William S.	1912	617		West Ferry Ave	
Bricknell, E. F. & W. S. Bricknell Co.	1903	749		Richmond Ave	
Brink, E.P. & Sons	1897	115		Lafayette Ave	
Brown, James A.	1915	773		Elmwood Ave	
Bucholz, Fred	1891	530		Ashland Ave	
Carlin, William L.	1887	510		Lafayette Ave	
Carlin, William W.	1886	506		Lafayette Ave	

Carlin, William W.	1888	416		Norwood Ave	
Carlin, William W.	1888	618		Richmond Ave	
Carson & Byrens	1898	560		Potomac Ave	
Caulkins, Frank W.	1891	499		Ashland Ave	
Caulkins, Frank W.	1899	490		Richmond Ave (Ferry Circle)	
Chapelle, Frank H.	1909	56		Colonial Circle	
Chappelle, Frank H.	1909	612		Richmond Ave	
Chappelle, Frank H.	1907	105		Dorchester Rd	
Chappelle, Frank H.	1907	123		Dorchester Rd	
Colson & Hudson	1907	524		Richmond Ave	
Colson & Hudson	1908	1000		Elmwood Ave	
Colson & Hudson	1908	556		Lafayette Ave	
Colson & Hudson	1910- 1920	1300		Niagara St	
Colson & Hudson	1909	453		West Delavan Ave	
Coxhead, John H.	1912- 1913	312		Baynes St	First United Methodist Church
Coxhead, John H.	1909	111		Dorchester Rd	
Coxhead, John H.	1907	982		Elmwood Ave	
Coxhead, John H.	1901	519		Richmond Ave	
Dell, Emerson C	1908	787		Richmond Ave	
Dell, Emerson C.	1907	86		Bidwell Pkwy	
Dell, Emerson C.	1909	17		Dorchester Rd	
Dell, Emerson C.	1910	124		Dorchester Rd	
Dell, Emerson C.	1910	151		Dorchester Rd	
Dell, Emerson C.	1909	154		Dorchester Rd	
Dell, Emerson C.	1909	169		Dorchester Rd	
Dell, Emerson C.	1909- 1920	1314	1324	Niagara St	
Dietel, George J.	1919	538		Richmond Ave	
Dietel, George J.	1919	542		Richmond Ave	
Dietel, George J.	1919	546		Richmond Ave	
Dunning & Dunning	1914	185		Auburn Ave	
Eckel & Co.	1898	914		Elmwood Ave	



Eckel, Louis P. J.	1905	476		Norwood Ave	
Eckel, Louis P.J.	1902	538		Bird Ave	
Eckel, Louis P.J.	1905	675		Richmond Ave	
Esenwein & Johnson	1901	726		Ashland Ave	
Esenwein & Johnson	1905	96		Bidwell Pkwy	
Esenwein & Johnson	1905-1906	142		Bidwell Pkwy	
Esenwein & Johnson	1909	21		Colonial Circle	
Esenwein & Johnson	1901-1903	348		Lafayette Ave	Lafayette High School
Esenwein & Johnson	1904	566		West Ferry Ave	
Esenwein & Schmolle	1904	602		Ashland Ave	
Fuchs, William L.	1889	525		Norwood Ave	
Gibbs, John W., bldr	1897	605		Richmond Ave	
Gies, Geore W., bldr	1918	369		Parkdale Ave	
Gies, George W. - bldr	1916	84		Dewitt St	
Gies, George W., bldr	1918	373		Parkdale Ave	
Gibbs, John W., bldr	1899	617		Richmond Ave	
Goldstein, Eli W.	1916	508		Richmond Ave	
Gould, George C.	1912-1913	625		West Ferry Ave	
Green & Wicks	1907	3		Colonial Circle	
Green & Wicks	1904	20		Dorchester Rd	
Green & Wicks	1908	23		Dorchester Rd	
Green & Wicks	1907	27		Dorchester Rd	
Green & Wicks	1910	49		Dorchester Rd	
Green & Wicks	1909	73		Dorchester Rd	
Green & Wicks	1914	137		Dorchester Rd	
Green & Wicks	1903-1904	781		Richmond Ave	
Green & Wicks	1902	528		West Ferry Ave	
Green, Edward B. & Sons	1931	1114	1120	Niagara St	
Greigand, Joseph J.	1922-1923	285		Grant St	
Harris, Thomas	1907	219		West Ferry Ave	
Harris, Thomas W.	1905	32		Dorchester Rd	

Hausauer, Jacob S.	1909	94		Dorchester Rd	
Hausauer, Jacob S.	1911	104		Dorchester Rd	
Haussauer, J. S.	1911	547		Richmond Ave	
Hudson, Charles G. - bldr	1908	116		Dorchester Rd	
Hudson, Charles G. - bldr	1909	133		Dorchester Rd	
Hudson, Matthew J. - bldr	1912	155		Dorchester Rd	
Kent, E. A. & W. W.	1904-1905	695		Elmwood Ave	United Universalist Unitarian Church
Kent, Edward A.	1892	546		Lafayette Ave	
Kimball, James R.	1894	465		Norwood Ave	
Klopp, John F. bldr	1905	231		Auburn Ave	
Lansing & Beierl	1894-1896	598		Lafayette Ave	Lafayette Ave Presbyterian Church
Lansing & Beierl	1905	551		Lafayette Ave	
Lansing, Bley & Lyman	1911	531		Richmond Ave	New Hope Baptist Church
Larke, Simon	1905	15		Dorchester Rd	
Lester, W. H., bldr	1908	712		Richmond Ave	
McCormack, William C.- bldr	1908	86		Dorchester Rd	
McCreary, Wood & Bradney	1908	44		Bidwell Pkwy	
McCreary, Wood & Bradney	1909	48		Colonial Circle	
McCreary, Wood & Bradney	1909	62		Colonial Circle	
McCreary, Wood & Bradney	1909	68		Colonial Circle	
McCreary, Wood & Bradney	1908	74		Colonial Circle	
Metzger & Greenfield	1897-1898	467		Richmond Ave (Ferry Circle)	
Metzger, George J.	1895	570		Richmond Ave	
Miller, Martin C.	1912	184		Albany St	Church of the Nativity Hall
Miller, Martin C.	1909-1910	346		Bird Ave	
Miller, Martin C.	1906	495		Lafayette Ave	
Murphy, Mortimer J.	1954	179		Albany St	Public School Annex No.18
Newton, George F.	1907-1908	303		Lafayette Ave	Church
Newton, James, bldr	1911	562		Richmond Ave	
Newton, James, bldr	1912	566		Richmond Ave	

Niederpruem & Co., bldr	1898	609		Richmond Ave	
Niederpruem & Co., bldr	1910	439		West Delavan Ave	
North, Robert	1916-1917	195		Lafayette Ave	Grace Episcopal Church
Paul, Emil C.	1911	9		Colonial Circle	
Pentecost & Baggaley	1898	908		Elmwood Ave	
Percival, Charles R.	1901	563		Lafayette Ave	
Picket, Edward F.	1900	1469		Niagara St	
Post, Albert A.	1901-1903	210		Albany St	R.C. Church of the Nativity Church
Roberts & White	c. 1905	159		Baynes St	
Roberts & White	1893	415		Norwood Ave	
Rudolph M. Gram	1902	420		Norwood Ave	
Schmill, Carl	1903	445		Ashland Ave	
Schmill, Carl & Son	1915	514		Richmond Ave	
Schmolle, William L.	1904	587		Ashland Ave	
Schmolle, William L.	1904	591		Ashland Ave	
Schmolle, William L.	1904	595		Ashland Ave	
Schmolle, William L.	1906	598		Ashland Ave	
Schmolle, William L.	1904	599		Ashland Ave	
Schmolle, William L.	1905	600		Ashland Ave	
Schmolle, William L.	1904	603		Ashland Ave	
Schmolle, William L.	1904	607		Ashland Ave	
Schmolle, William L.	1904	609		Ashland Ave	
Schmolle, William L.	1904	90		Bidwell Pkwy	
Schmolle, William L.	1902	110		Bidwell Pkwy	
Schmolle, William L.	1906	122		Bidwell Pkwy	
Schmolle, William L.	1902	126		Bidwell Pkwy	
Schmolle, William L.	1902	130		Bidwell Pkwy	
Schmolle, William L.	1902	136		Bidwell Pkwy	
Schmolle, William L.	1895	121		Claremont Ave	
Schmolle, William L.	1905	61		Dorchester Rd	
Schmolle, William L.	1906	68		Dorchester Rd	
Schmolle, William L.	1903	503		Lafayette Ave	

Schmolle, William L.	1906	477		Norwood Ave	
Schmolle, William L.	1897-1898	551		Richmond Ave	
Schurman, Frank M.	1910	119		Dorchester Rd	
Schurman, Frank M.	1919	496		Richmond Ave (Ferry Circle)	
Silsbee, Joseph L.	1895	123		Bidwell Pkwy	
Spangenberg, Frank A.	1922-1924	286		Lafayette Ave	Ecumenical Ministry Complex / Lafayette Baptist Church
Spann, Henry L.	1908	29		Ardmore Pl	
Spann, Henry L.	1909	34		Ardmore Pl	
Spann, Henry L.	1910	38		Ardmore Pl	
Spann, Henry L.	1909	69		Dorchester Rd	
Spann, Henry L.	1911	515		Richmond Ave	
Spann, Henry L.	1912	518		Richmond Ave	
Swan, Charles D.	1891	626		Richmond Ave	
Taylor, A. L., bldr	1896	528		Richmond Ave	
Townsend, George F.	1905	48		Dorchester Rd	
Tunnell, S. O.	1915	504		Richmond Ave	
Walker, James	1915	523		Richmond Ave	
Walker, James	1915	527		Richmond Ave	
Wallace, Robert A.	1904	33		Colonial Circle	
Wallace, Robert A.	1902	567		Lafayette Ave	
Wallace, Robert A.	1897	563		Richmond Ave	
Wallace, W. L.	1890	572		West Ferry Ave	
Wolfe, G. Morton	1912	584		Richmond Ave	
Wood & Bradney	1913	548		Richmond Ave	
Woodruff, Sidney H.	1905	39		Dorchester Rd	
Woodruff, Sidney H.	1901-1902	1200		Niagara St	

#### 4.4.2.b Historic District

The Richmond Avenue-Ashland Avenue Historic District is comprised of 646 properties. This includes 506 contributing elements and 140 non-contributing elements. The district boundaries are: to the south, the southern edge of parcels located on the south side of West Ferry Avenue; to the north, the northern edge of parcels located on the north side of Potomac Avenue, then extending up only Richmond Avenue to Claremont Avenue; to the west, the eastern edge of properties located on the east of Richmond Avenue, with the inclusion of the full length of both sides of Dorchester Road; and to the east, the eastern edge of properties on Ashland Avenue at the eastern end of the district that abut lots fronting Elmwood Avenue (Figure. 4-1,2). The district is located along the length of the far east portion of the Grant-Ferry-Forest neighborhood.



Figure 4-1. Forest neighborhood : Richmond Avenue-Ashland Avenue Historic District shaded orange.



Figure 4-2. Grant-Ferry neighborhood : Richmond Avenue-Ashland Avenue Historic District shaded orange.

These blocks have an excellent collection of highly styled Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Shingle, and Craftsman residences that were constructed for some of the city's most upstanding and notable families of the time (Figures. 4-3 - 17). In general, the district contains what was referred to at the turn of the century as the "Elmwood District;" those spacious, tree-lined streets, dotted with comfortable handsome residences, that run off the parent thoroughfare, Elmwood Avenue. Incorporated in the district are components of Olmsted and Vaux's original parkway system. Bidwell Parkway, Richmond Avenue, Colonial Circle, and Ferry Circle were once one of the most prestigious addresses within the survey area, if not the entire city, and remain the location of many fine individual homes. Also included within the district is Dorchester Road, the culminating element of the so-called "Elmwood District" added in the early years of the twentieth century.

<b>Table 4.2</b> <b>Historic District Properties</b>					
Street #	Ext	Street Name	Property Name	Comments	Historic Districts
407		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
408		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
409		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
410		Ashland Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
411		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
412		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
415		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
416		Ashland Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
419		Ashland Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
420		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
421		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
423		Ashland Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
424		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
427		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
428		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
432		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
434		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
436		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
445		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
446		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
449		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
450		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
451		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
454		Ashland Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
456		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
459		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
460		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
461		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
462		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
463		Ashland Ave		Historic Outbuilding	HD-NonContributing : vinyl
465		Ashland Ave	Crandall House	Historic Outbuilding	HD-Contributing

466		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
468		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
471		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
472		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
475		Ashland Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
476		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
477		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
480		Ashland Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
481		Ashland Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
482		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
485		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
486		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
487		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
490		Ashland Ave	Turner House		HD-Contributing
491		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
494		Ashland Ave			HD-Non-Contributing : vinyl
495		Ashland Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
498		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
499		Ashland Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
500		Ashland Ave			HD-NonContributing : asphalt shingle
505		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
507		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
512		Ashland Ave			HD-NonContributing : asphalt shingle
514		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
515		Ashland Ave			HD-NonContributing : aluminum
516		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
519		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
521		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
522		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
524		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
525		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
528		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
530		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
533		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
535		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
536		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing
537		Ashland Ave			HD-Contributing



539	Ashland Ave		HD-Contributing
540	Ashland Ave		HD-NonContributing : asbestos
543	Ashland Ave		HD-Contributing
544	Ashland Ave		HD-Contributing
546	Ashland Ave		HD-Contributing
547	Ashland Ave		HD-Contributing
586	Ashland Ave		HD-Contributing
587	Ashland Ave		HD-Contributing
590	Ashland Ave		HD-Contributing
591	Ashland Ave		HD-Contributing
595	Ashland Ave		HD-Contributing
598	Ashland Ave		HD-Contributing
599	Ashland Ave		HD-NonContributing : asbestos
600	Ashland Ave		HD-Contributing
602	Ashland Ave		HD-Contributing
603	Ashland Ave		HD-Contributing
606	Ashland Ave		HD-Contributing
607	Ashland Ave		HD-Contributing
609	Ashland Ave		HD-Contributing
610	Ashland Ave		HD-NonContributing : asbestos
613	Ashland Ave		HD-Contributing
617	Ashland Ave		HD-Contributing
525	Auburn Ave		HD-NonContributing : vinyl
526	Auburn Ave		HD-Contributing
527	Auburn Ave		HD-Contributing
530	Auburn Ave		HD-Contributing
532	Auburn Ave		HD-Contributing
533	Auburn Ave		HD-Contributing
535	Auburn Ave		HD-Contributing
536	Auburn Ave		HD-NonContributing : vinyl
560	Auburn Ave		HD-NonContributing : asbestos
562	Auburn Ave		HD-Contributing
565	Auburn Ave		HD-NonContributing : vinyl
566	Auburn Ave		HD-Contributing
567	Auburn Ave		HD-Contributing
568	Auburn Ave		HD-Contributing
569	Auburn Ave		HD-NonContributing : vinyl
572	Auburn Ave		HD-Contributing

573		Auburn Ave			HD-Contributing
575		Auburn Ave			HD-Contributing
580		Auburn Ave			HD-Contributing
605		Auburn Ave			HD-NonContributing : asphalt shingle
607		Auburn Ave			HD-NonContributing : aluminum
608		Auburn Ave			HD-Contributing
610		Auburn Ave			HD-Contributing
611		Auburn Ave			HD-Contributing
612		Auburn Ave			HD-Contributing
618		Auburn Ave			HD-Contributing
4		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
8		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
12		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-NonContributing : aluminum
13		Bidwell Pkwy	St. John's Episcopal Church		HD-Contributing
15		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
16		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
20		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
21		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
22		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
26		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-NonContributing : aluminum
27		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
30		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
33		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
34		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
37		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
39		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
40		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
43		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
44		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
47		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
48		Bidwell Pkwy		back house - fronts W.Delavan - CityMap not recorded	HD-Contributing
52		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
55		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing

56		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
65		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
69		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
74		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
78		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
82		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
86		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
90		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
96		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
106		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
110	112	Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
111		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
113		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
115		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
116		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
117		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
119		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
122		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
123		Bidwell Pkwy	Arnold House		HD-Contributing
126		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
130	132	Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
136	138	Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
142		Bidwell Pkwy			HD-Contributing
543		Breckenridge St			HD-Contributing
545		Breckenridge St			HD-Contributing
549		Breckenridge St			HD-Contributing
550		Breckenridge St		Structure Demolished - parking lot	
551		Breckenridge St			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
552		Breckenridge St			HD-Contributing
553		Breckenridge St			HD-Contributing
555		Breckenridge St			HD-Contributing
556		Breckenridge St			HD-Contributing
558		Breckenridge St			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
578	580	Breckenridge St			HD-Contributing
579		Breckenridge St			HD-Contributing
581		Breckenridge St			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
583		Breckenridge St			HD-Contributing

585		Breckenridge St			HD-NonContributing : aluminum
586		Breckenridge St			HD-Contributing
587		Breckenridge St			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
588		Breckenridge St			HD-Contributing
589		Breckenridge St			HD-Contributing
592		Breckenridge St			HD-Contributing
593		Breckenridge St			HD-Contributing
596		Breckenridge St			HD-Contributing
613		Breckenridge St			HD-Contributing
617		Breckenridge St			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
621		Breckenridge St			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
625		Breckenridge St			HD-Contributing
626		Breckenridge St			HD-NonContributing : asphalt shingle
6		Claremont Ave			HD-Contributing
9		Claremont Ave			HD-Contributing
10		Claremont Ave			HD-Contributing
12		Claremont Ave			HD-Contributing
15		Claremont Ave			HD-Contributing
16		Claremont Ave			HD-Contributing
17		Claremont Ave			HD-Contributing
18		Claremont Ave			HD-Contributing
19		Claremont Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
22		Claremont Ave			HD-Contributing
23		Claremont Ave			HD-Contributing
46		Claremont Ave			HD-Contributing
50		Claremont Ave			HD-Contributing
54		Claremont Ave			HD-Contributing
58		Claremont Ave			HD-Contributing
61		Claremont Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
62		Claremont Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
63		Claremont Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
66		Claremont Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
3		Colonial Circle			HD-Contributing
9		Colonial Circle			HD-Contributing
10		Colonial Circle			HD-Contributing
12		Colonial Circle			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
15		Colonial Circle			HD-Contributing

20		Colonial Circle			HD-Contributing
21		Colonial Circle			HD-Contributing
24		Colonial Circle			HD-Contributing
25		Colonial Circle			HD-Contributing
28		Colonial Circle			HD-Contributing
29		Colonial Circle			HD-Contributing
32		Colonial Circle			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
33		Colonial Circle			HD-Contributing
48		Colonial Circle			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
56		Colonial Circle			HD-Contributing
62		Colonial Circle			HD-Contributing
68		Colonial Circle			HD-Contributing
74		Colonial Circle			HD-Contributing
14		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
15		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
17		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
19		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
20		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
23		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
26		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
27		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
29		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
32		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
33		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
36		Dorchester Rd			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
39		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
48		Dorchester Rd			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
49		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
52		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
57		Dorchester Rd			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
58		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
61		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
64		Dorchester Rd			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
65		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
68		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
69		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
72		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
73		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing

75		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
86		Dorchester Rd			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
90		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
91		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
94		Dorchester Rd			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
95		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
96		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
97		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
100		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
101		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
104		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
105		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
108		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
109		Dorchester Rd			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
111		Dorchester Rd			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
112		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
116		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
117		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
119		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
120		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
122		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
123		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
124		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
129		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
130		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
133		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
134		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
137		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
138		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
139		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
142		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
145		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
146		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
150		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
151		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
153		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
154		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
155		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing

156		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
160		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
161		Dorchester Rd			HD-NonContributing : asphalt shingle
164		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
165		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
168		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
169		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
171		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
172		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
175		Dorchester Rd			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
176		Dorchester Rd			HD-Contributing
32		Gill St			HD-Contributing
35		Gill St			HD-Contributing
44		Gill St			HD-Contributing
52		Gill St			HD-Contributing
62		Gill St			HD-Contributing
495		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
497		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
500		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
503		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
506		Lafayette Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
509		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
510		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
512		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
515		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
516		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
517		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
521		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
522		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
525		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
530		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
536		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
537		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
541		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
542		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
545		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
546		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing

550		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
551		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
555		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
556		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
559		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
560		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
563		Lafayette Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
564		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
567		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
568		Lafayette Ave			HD-Contributing
540		Massachusetts			HD-Contributing
407		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
410		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
411		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
412		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
415		Norwood Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
416		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
419		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
420		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
421		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
424		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
425		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
428		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
429		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
431		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
432		Norwood Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
433		Norwood Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
434		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
444		Norwood Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
445		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
446		Norwood Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
448		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
449		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
451		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
453		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
456		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
460		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
461		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing



464		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
465		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
467		Norwood Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
468		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
470		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
475		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
476		Norwood Ave			HD-NonContributing : aluminum
477		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
480		Norwood Ave			HD-NonContributing : aluminum
484		Norwood Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
485		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
487		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
488		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
489		Norwood Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
490		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
493		Norwood Ave			HD-NonContributing : aluminum
496		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
497		Norwood Ave			HD-NonContributing : aluminum/asbestos
498		Norwood Ave			HD-NonContributing : aluminum
505		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
506		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
508		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
509		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
511		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
516		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
517		Norwood Ave			HD-NonContributing : aluminum
520		Norwood Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
524		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
525		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
527		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
529		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
530		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
532		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing
534	536	Norwood Ave		City Map - 2 sep. address	HD-Contributing
535		Norwood Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
537		Norwood Ave			HD-NonContributing : aluminum
538		Norwood Ave			HD-Contributing

539	Norwood Ave		HD-Contributing
540	Norwood Ave		HD-Contributing
541	Norwood Ave		HD-NonContributing : vinyl
542	Norwood Ave		HD-Contributing
507	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
509	Potomac Ave		HD-NonContributing : asbestos
511	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
531	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
532	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
535	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
536	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
537	Potomac Ave		HD-NonContributing : asbestos
540	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
541	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
543	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
546	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
547	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
548	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
551	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
552	Potomac Ave		HD-NonContributing : asbestos
555	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
556	Potomac Ave		HD-NonContributing : asbestos
557	Potomac Ave		HD-NonContributing : asbestos
559	Potomac Ave		HD-NonContributing : vinyl
560	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
563	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
567	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
571	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
572	Potomac Ave		HD-NonContributing : asphalt shingle
573	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
576	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
577	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
580	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
581	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
583	Potomac Ave		HD-NonContributing : vinyl
584	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing
588	Potomac Ave		HD-Contributing

460		Richmond Ave (Ferry Circle)			HD-Contributing
466		Richmond Ave (Ferry Circle)			HD-Contributing
467		Richmond Ave (Ferry Circle)			HD-Contributing
468		Richmond Ave (Ferry Circle)			HD-Contributing
472		Richmond Ave (Ferry Circle)			HD-Contributing
484		Richmond Ave (Ferry Circle)		City Map off	HD-Contributing
489		Richmond Ave (Ferry Circle)		City Map off	HD-Contributing
490		Richmond Ave (Ferry Circle)		City Map off	HD-Contributing
496		Richmond Ave (Ferry Circle)			HD-Contributing
497		Richmond Ave (Ferry Circle)			HD-Contributing
499		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
500		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
503		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
504		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
505		Richmond Ave		back house	HD-Contributing
508		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
511		Richmond Ave		back house	HD-Contributing
514		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
515		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
518		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
519		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
523		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
524		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
527		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
528		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
531		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
538		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
542		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
546		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
547		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
548		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
551		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing

552		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
557		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
562		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
563		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
566		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
567		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
570		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
573		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
574		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : aluminum
577		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
578		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
581		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
584		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
585		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
589		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
590		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
600		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
601		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
605		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
608		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
609		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
612		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
613		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
615		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
617		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
618		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
622		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
626		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
661		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
667		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
670		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
671		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
673		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
674		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : aluminum
675		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
676		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
679		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
680		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos

681		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
682		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
685		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
686		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
695		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
696		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
699		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
700		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
704		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
705		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
706		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
707		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
708		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
709		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
711		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
712		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
715		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
742		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
745		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
746		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
749		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
750		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
755		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
756		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
758		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
759		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
768		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
769		Richmond Ave		Historic Outbuilding	HD-Contributing
772		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
773		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
775		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
776		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
778		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
781		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
782		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
785		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
786		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing

787		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : asphalt shingle
788		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
790		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
791		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
795		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
797		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
801		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
802		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
803		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
804		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
807		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
808		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
810		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
811		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
813		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
814		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
816		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
817		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
819		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
820		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
822		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
823		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
825		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
835		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
836		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
837		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
840		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
841		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
842		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
845		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
849		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
851		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
855		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
859		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
861		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
863		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
865		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing

869		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : aluminum
873		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : aluminum
875		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
881		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
883		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
885		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
889		Richmond Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
891		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
893		Richmond Ave			HD-Contributing
502		West Delavan Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl/asbestos
503		West Delavan Ave			HD-Contributing
504		West Delavan Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
507		West Delavan Ave			HD-Contributing
508		West Delavan Ave			HD-Contributing
511		West Delavan Ave			HD-Contributing
512		West Delavan Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
514		West Delavan Ave			HD-Contributing
565		West Delavan Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
571		West Delavan Ave			HD-Contributing
573		West Delavan Ave			HD-Contributing
575		West Delavan Ave			HD-Contributing
579		West Delavan Ave			HD-Contributing
583		West Delavan Ave			HD-Contributing
585		West Delavan Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
522		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
528		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
530		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
531		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
533		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
534		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
536		West Ferry Ave		Structure Demolished - yard	

537		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
541		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
543		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
547		West Ferry Ave			HD-NonContributing : asbestos
555		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
558		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
559		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
562		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
563		West Ferry Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
566		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
567		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
572		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
573		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
577		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
580		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
584		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
585		West Ferry Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
592		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
593		West Ferry Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
601		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
604		West Ferry Ave			HD-NonContributing : vinyl
605		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
608		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
611		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
614		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
615		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
617		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
620		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
624		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
625		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
628		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing
632		West Ferry Ave			HD-Contributing





Figure 4-3. Ashland Avenue west side streetscape, looking south from Bidwell Parkway.



Figure 4-4. Ashland Avenue east side streetscape, looking north from Lafayette Avenue.





Figure 4-5.  
West side streetscape  
of Norwood Avenue  
from the corner of  
West Ferry Avenue.

Figure 4-6.  
Norwood Avenue,  
looking north from  
West Ferry Avenue.





Figure 4-7. Ferry Circle looking south from Richmond Avenue



Figure 4-8. Richmond Avenue looking south, between Ferry and Colonial Circle.





Figure 4-9. Colonial Circle, looking north up Richmond Avenue.

Figure 4-10.  
Northwest side of  
Colonial Circle.







Figure 4-11.  
Southwest side  
of Colonial  
Circle.



Figure 4-12. Richmond Avenue, looking north.





Figure 4-13. Looking northwest along the large tree lined lawn median that bisects Bidwell Parkway



Figure 4-14.  
North side of  
Bidwell  
Parkway near  
Claremont  
Avenue.



Figure 4-15.  
Claremont  
Avenue,  
looking north  
from Bidwell  
Parkway.



Figure 4-16. Dorchester Road, south side streetscape.



Figure 4-17. Dorchester Road, looking west from Claremont Avenue.